

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research employs a qualitative methodology, wherein qualitative research designs are utilized to expound upon and construct foundational theories. The aim of qualitative research lies in depicting and presenting conceptualizations, alongside the creation and verification of theories. The essence of the qualitative approach lies in its descriptive nature. The gathered data assumes the form of textual content or visuals, rather than numerical values. Thus, the qualitative methodology centers on the dissection and elucidation of data without resorting to statistical calculations. This research adopts a qualitative approach due to its focus on scrutinizing students' practical application of their acquired English knowledge, gauging its alignment with their respective fields of study. The type of research used is descriptive which describes the actual situation in accordance with a qualitative approach. From the findings, the data is used to describe other phenomena in field research.

This study focus on learning English for students of D3 – Dental Nurse of Poltekkes Kemenkes Banjarmasin by using qualitative research the researcher will explain the situation and condition of students when studying

with the lecturers, this aims to make researcher know how students implementation English for Specific Purposes. they are currently studying in English courses. In addition, it studies more deeply about their skills in speaking, especially when they are dealing with a patient. Here, we we measure how implemented English is for them as nurses and for subjects as students. The data collected by the researcher using the method of questionnaires and interviews. Interviews were be adjusted to field conditions during research. Then the results will be analyzed using a qualitative data analysis model, namely data condensation, data display, drawing and verification conclusion.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the D3 – Dental Nurse Department, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Banjarmasin, Haji Mistar Cokrokusumo street, number 1A, Banjarbaru 70714.

C. Population and Sample/Participant

The participants of this research are students of D3 – Dental Nurse Department academic year 2020. Students who have taken English courses in the first semester. This research was conducted in class D3 – Dental Nurse A with 36 students. Apart from students, the researcher also invited the lecturers who were teaching at that time to become participants in this study. However,

when the research was carried out only 19 students were willing to answer interview questions from the researcher. Therefore, the opinions of students who did not take part in the interview are not available because information from the researcher was not conveyed to them.

D. Data

In this study, researcher need students' voices about the implementation of English language learning in the first semester in the Department of D3 – Dental Nurse Poltekkes Kemenkes Banjarmasin and its relationship with English for Specific Purpose in accordance with their majors.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interviews allow more exploration to be expended than questionnaires, even if they require more time and involve fewer groups. A structured interview consists of a set of questions intended to elicit more reliable responses. You can conduct interviews right away over the phone or in person.

Researcher interview several students of D3 – Dental Nurse Department along with English lecturers who teach their classes. The Researcher focus on students' opinions about English for Specific Purpose

and their benefits of studying English in their department, then researcher will find out how to learn English for Specific Purpose in the Department of D3 – Dental Nurse from lecturers who teach English courses. In this interview research method, the researcher answer research questions number 1 and 2. The researcher prepare about 4 questions for lecturers and 17 questions for students who have studied English in their first semester.

2. Documentary

"Documentation" is derived from the word "document," which is used to describe written content. The phrase "documentation method" describes strategies for obtaining data through recording already-existing data. Historical data are tracked using a data collection method known as documentation. documents that are very beneficial in qualitative studies regarding a person or group of people, events, or occurrences in social contexts (Yusuf, 2014).

By using the documentation method, the researcher use books, journals, even thesis or writing of any kind to collect data and analyze data. Documentation can be done online or offline depending on the situation when writing. Data can also be collected by searching for sources through libraries or the internet. In addition, documentation such as learning materials, books that students use in class, and syllabus from lecturers will be collected in this documentation research method. The documentary research technique focus more on answering the number one

research questions, which are about How is the Implementation of English for Specific Purposes by using documents such as journals and scientific works from articles that have been published by other researchers.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the act of finding and organising interview transcripts, field notes, and other accumulated data to deepen one's understanding and make what has been learned understandable to others.

The researcher used these the qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman (2014). These are follow:

1. Data Condensation

Researcher collected data related to ESP learning in the classroom using a interview given to students.

2. Data Display

The researcher provides simple explanations, concepts, relationship categories, and data flow diagrams. Then the researcher will describe the data qualitatively.

3. Drawing and Verification Conclusion

After all the data were found, the data were concluded and varied by re-checking each stage of the analysis, starting from collecting and presenting data. At

this stage the researcher concludes the data to answer the research questions.